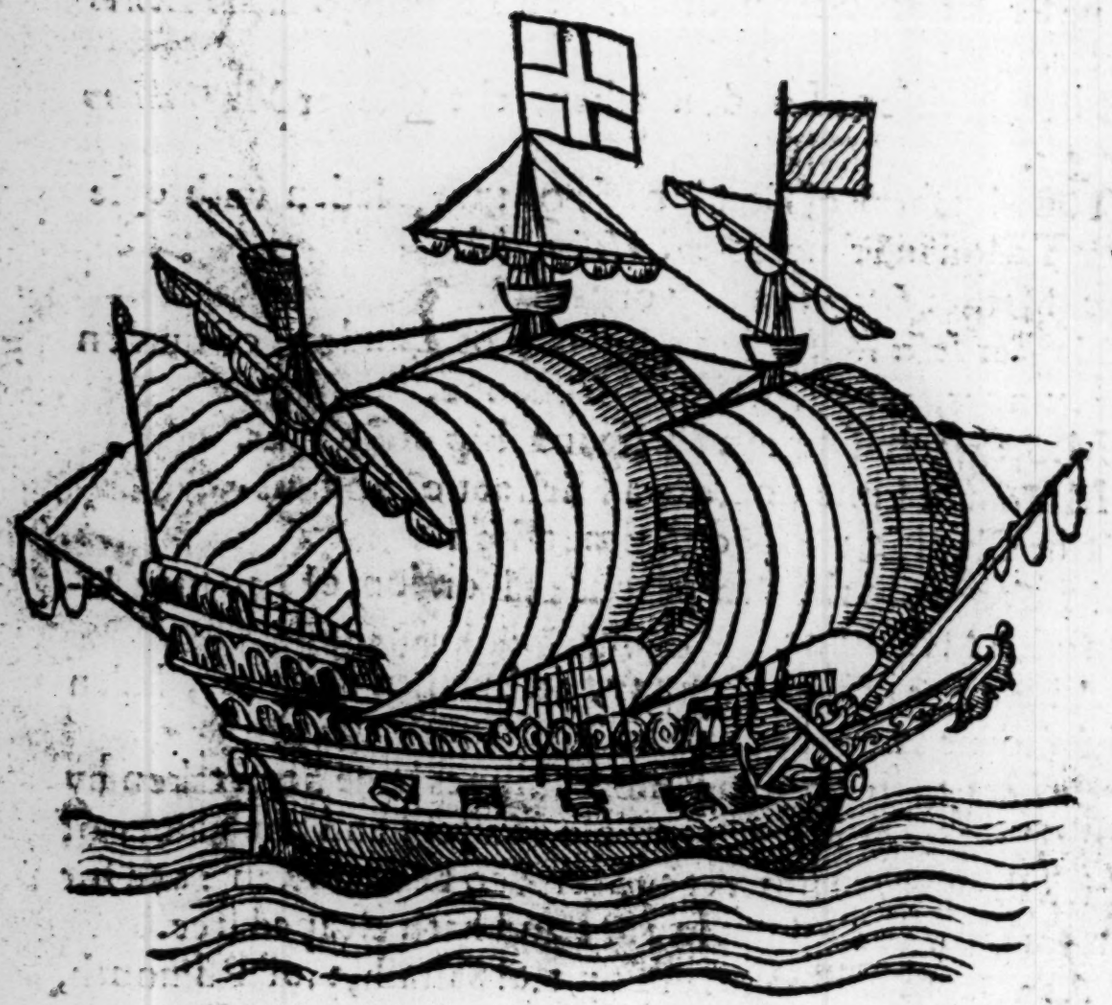

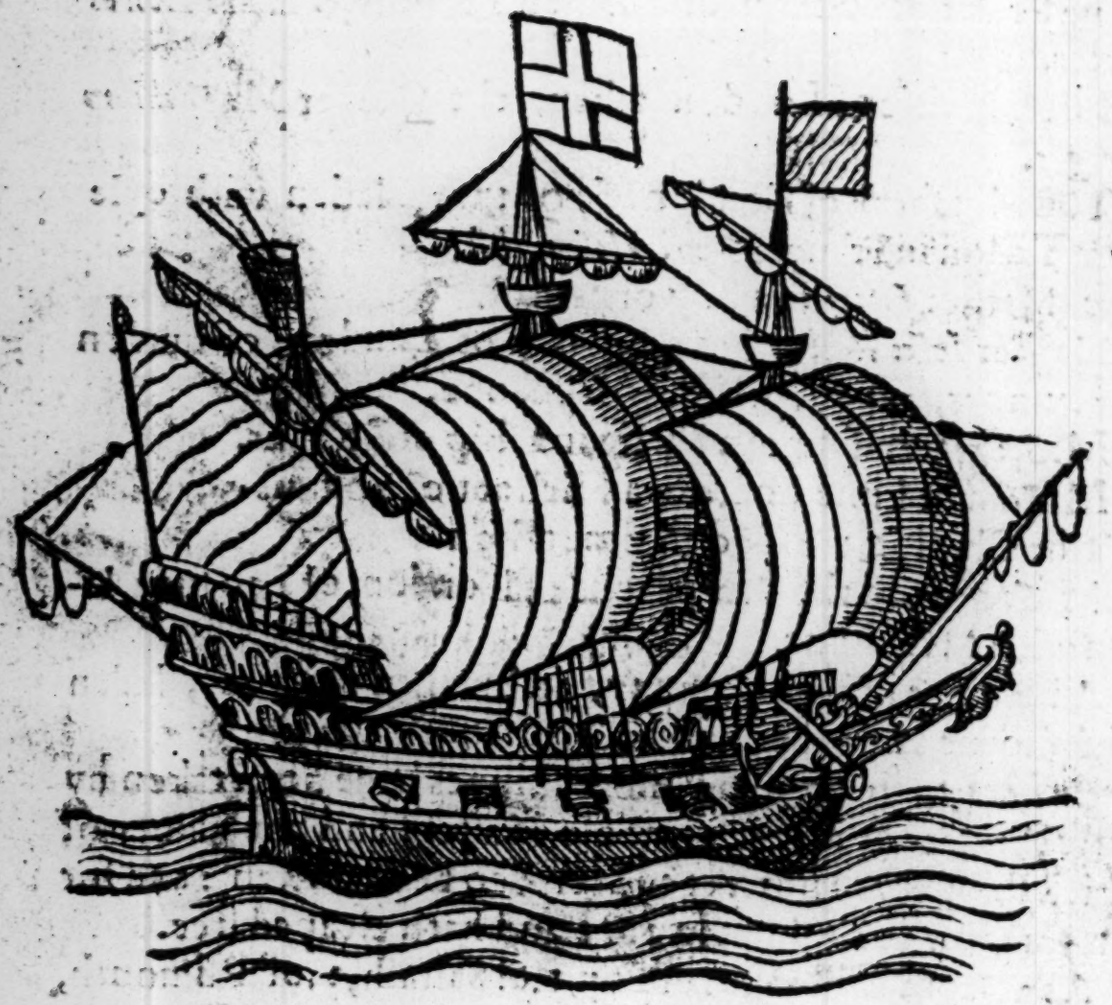

THE

Liues, Apprehension,

Araignment & Execution,

OF

Robert Throgmorton.
William Porter.
Iohn Bishop.
} Gentlemen.

Together with the Prayer which them-
selues made, & exercised both after their cõuic-
tion & at their execution, who were al executed at S.
Thomas a Watrings, on Fryday being the 26
of Februarie. 1608. for certaine rob-
beries, & a muther commit-
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Heath.

LONDON
Printed for Henry Gosson, *and are to be solde at the signe*
of the Sunne in Pater-noster-rowe.
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BIBLIOTHECA · BODLEIANA ·

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THE
Apprehenſion, Arraignement, and *Execution of M.* Throgmorton,
Porter and Biſhop, Gen. who were all Executed at St. Thomas a Watrings, on Friday, being the 26. of Februarie. 1608.

WHenſoeuer the licenciouſneſſe of our paſſions, doth growe the Maiſter of our reaſon, and conquereth not onely the good inclination of our mindes, but euen the ſtrength and power of all vertue, eſtſoones we become diuerted and abaſed vnto the moſte vildeſt actions, cloathing our deſperate ſoules in the moſte vglyeſt abilliments, that either pride, ſenſualitie, or crueltie can produce from the blindneſſe of our degenerate and vnrulie deſires.

Hence it comes to paſſe, that euen thoſe of great bloods, whoſe long deſcent of anceſtrie, the true right and vertue of parents, and their owne educations hath iuſtly annexed vnto them the title and dignitie of gentleneſſe, when they fall to the apoſtacie of goodneſſe, corrupting both their own natures, and the traditions of honeſtie, which with ſtrict rule, and carefull example, hath hourely beene prefigured before them, they forthwith become more monſtrous and hydeous both in their liues & actions then the baſeſt creature whoſe

ignorance and barbarous nature, neuer promised to the world any thing but what was rude, violent, and without any hope of proportion more then in the square of vitiousnesse onely, & by how much gentlemanlie titles, doth giue them honour and reputation, in the eares of men, because it is or ought euer to be conioyned with honesty, by so much are their imputations and disgraces more haynous & with lesse pittie, are annexed vnto mans thoughts, because they run not into their mischieses through the errors of their bloods or vnderstanding, which questionlesse in such men, is fortified by seuerate rule, but out of the obliuion & blindenes of their seduced soules, which forsaking the streitte of grace, yet vnwilling to bridle, doth grow inamored vpon al the euill that either voluptuousnes or frenzie can produce to their vitious desires & passions, as may appeare by the example of these three Gentlemen, of whom my present discourse intendeth with ỹ truest plainnes to deliuer vnto the world their worthes, liues, & their tragical endings. I doe not meane the whole catalogue of their pedegrées, neither their innocent liues, when the bond of infancie detaines thẽ from the strength of great euils, but onely that part of their worth which was comprehended vnder the vertue of their ancestrie, as that they were titled Gentlemen: & that parts of their liues which they only pursued after they began to loath to be accounted vertuous, coupling to thẽ their deaths, being so contraris to their liues, that there appeared therein nothing but zeale, vertue, and almost an incomparable height of most christian inflamed pittie: from whence the eye of all humane vnderstanding may behold, that in this action of al actions, this last best work of our creation, (I meane to die wel) the soule being made all of immortall & diuine stoff, hath such a superiorite and power aboue al the passionate and earthly faculties of our flesh, that like a cõmaunding mistris she abolisheth all the Fantazmas, vanities and Chimeras, of our poluted & vnreasonable delights, setting before vs the true image and mishapen feature of our errors, and the louely grace, benefit, and exaltation of con-

contrite sorrow and heartie repentance: but to my purpose.

Within the Cittie of London, whether the concourse & inundation of all states, degrees, sects, faculties, humors, nay almost whatsoeuer in this kingdom hath moning, doth as falling riuers, fall into that maine Ocean, there was resident a Gentlemã named Robert Throgmorton, born of an honourable, ancient and worthy family, whose parents from their owne inated vertues, holding the reputation, dignitie, & worth of their descent, cannot from the malignitie of any spirit whatsoeuer, receiue the least dis-reputation yt either enuy or detraction imposeth vpon innocencie. Their native countrie deeing in the heart & bowels of our land, & their neighbours, being both many, and man of these honourable estimatiõ, doing liuing witnesses both of their zealousnes in Religion, and vertuousnes in their ciuil conuersations. This Robert Throgmorton being a Gent. out of his owne naturall inclination, ful of quick spirit, fire & affabilitie, euer as it were delighting in action, motion, & in the nimble agitations of a wittie & pregnãt spirit, grew into intimat acquaintãce with a Gentlemã of like temper & quality, whose name was William Porter, discended likewise from cleare blood: & wel reputed ancestor: & these two from the comixe of their societies, drew vnto them a third companion, whose name was Bishop, of noteable dignitie in birth, admiration of wit & height of courage then the other two: surely for the name, if neither the sound, etimology, nor attribute haue error, it is a name of hye dignitie & nobilitie of fortune, not onely in our kingdom, but euen amongst the best houses in France, from whence the English line is deriued.

These three gentlemen hauing liued together (not according to the rule of vertu) or these natural parts which should be deriud frõ so good bloods, but according to their apetites, distempered passions, and the frantick errors of headstrong & vnbridled youth, the lupee & heat of whose veines with a burning ardor inflames & sets the soule on fire to pursue all

things, which from a seeming delitiousnesse, is mere oppoſit and contrarie to all reaſon and goodneſſe, began now to rebell and diſdaine all indifferent and laudible courſes, which carryed in them any portrature of honeſt or commendable profit, and though that exceſſe and ryot were not the conſumptions of reputation, but rather ladders & ſcales to aduancement, houlding the worſt Maxime, that euer folly brought forth, which is that vnneceſſarie expence begets the beſt meanes for ſpending, & from this Theſis they grounded the beleefe of their euils, and here began to thinke that thirſt could not be quencht without drunkennes, the body not be kept warme without Satten and Veluet, the heat of the blood not cold without change of Curtezans, nor the ſtomacke fild without it belch backe the ſuperfluitie of their ſurfeits. Now began the aduiſe of wiſdome and friendſhip to appeare like cuſtomarie rules, fitter of faſhion then ſubſtanciall efficacie: and now the temperate exhibition of moderate parents, (which ſhould haue beene their whole maintenance) growe ſo little to purchaſe the leaſt delight in their laſciuouſneſſe, whence it came to paſſe, that manye times wanting money to ſupply the baſeneſſe of their appetites, they began to put on a reſolution to reliue their licentious thirſts by any prepoſterous courſe whatſoeuer, were it by couſnage, theft, nay as it appeared by view of their actions, euen by murther it ſelfe, or the moſte loathed maſſacre.

Theſe three thus incorporated and as it were mixt together in one opinion of ryot and diſorder, tooke their Horſes about three or foure monthes agoe in London, to ride towards Bagſhot, not with any determination of buſineſſe, which might giue anye honeſt account before authoritie, but with a full intention to take any mans purſſe they met with, if either his habite or other character gaue them any hope, that he was poſſeſt of the ſmaleſt or greateſt riches and to this purpoſe they were prepared with all the beſt defenſiue and offenciue meanes, which commonly doe

attend

attend such actions, as namely good Horses, good swords, and mindes emptied of all vertue, honest and charitie.

Thus as they rid euen pampering and fatting themselues with the poyson of their soules, not farre from Bagshot, they might beholde two Cittizens of London, & one Smith a Marchant of Southampton riding together before them, which as soone as Bishop perceiued being of a fierce and apprehensiue disposition, hee forthwith shewed them to his companions Throgmorton & Porter, and inuited them to prepare themselues for their businesse, sith questionlesse these men were neither vnprepared of good store of Coine, nor without much feare when the gallentrie of their encounter should strike them into a discourageable amazment: They as readie to execute mischiefe, as he was pregnant in finding it out, both consented to his motion, and made themselues fit for the execution: but in the meane time whilst they were thus vncharitably consulting together, they might perceiue Smith the Marchant of Southampton (as it seemed to disburden the needfull act of nature) to loyter behinde his two other companions, and alighting from his horse to begin to vntrusse his pointes, which Bishop no sooner sawe, but thinking to take aduantage of that separation, perswaded Throgmorton and Porter, to put spurres to their horses & so set vppon the two Cittizens of London, who were now riding alone by themselues, which immediately they did, & that with such a resolution of courage, & such a terror of death, or if possible of worse destruction, that the poore Cittizens being strucken into astonishment, (feare not giuing them leaue to looke with any considering into the thing they feared) with an affrighted humblenesse, deliuered vnto them all that substance which they carryed about them, which done, these two Gentlemen that had made themselues the wicked maisters of the poore Citizens wealthes tooke also their Horses, & striping off their bridles, turned them loose to runne up and downe at their pleasures, and

yet not so contented, they further determined to binde the Citizens hand and foot, faster in their bridles then ever they had knit poore customer, either in shop-booke, or obligation: but by meere accident they were preuented: for during the time, that these foure were scuffling & cōtending together, Bishop was come vp to the Marchant of Southhampton, who by this time hauing finished his busines, was now trussing his pointes, and as soone as he came neare him, he said to the Marchant, see sir, yonder be foure together by the eares, will you take your Horse, and shall we ride in & parte them? Smith who by the generall reporte of his familiars, and by the testimonye of his fortunes, in many other and such like hazards, was absolutly knowne to be a man of greate valure, courage and resolution, as apt to dare and to make good his darings, as any man whatsoeuer, tould Bishop, that he had seene him riding in the company of the other two, whom he tooke to be no better then false knaues, and him selfe as false as the falsest whatsoeuer, and therefore, that he nor they should come with in his swords length of him, and there withall drew his sword, and stoode vpon his best garde: Bishop partly in disdaine to be so braued, and partly in hope of the prize he aymed at, drew forth his sword likewise, and tould the Marchant in plaine termes, it was his purse he came for, and that before he would loose his labor, one of them would loose the dearest blood in their bosomes. Smith as full of spirit, as the other was of sinne, tould him, that betwixt his life and his goods which maintain'd his life he made no difference, and that the lesser (his wealth) would not be taken, till the greater (his life) were vtterly confounded: for mine owne part (quoth he) I haue the charge of money about me, but I haue therewithall such a spirit in my bosome, that defends it, as except thou canst coniure in blood, it is impossible to be maister of the treasure: at these wordes they flew together with their swordes in great violence, and after the discharge of some blowes, the Marchant

chant closed in with Bishop striking vp his heeles, cast him backeward and fell himselfe vppon him. Bishop finding himselfe not onely conquered, but calling to his minde the power of the conquerer and his owne deserts, all which did presage nothing but a well deserued death: he forthwith cride out to his companions to come to help him: which when Throgmorton and Porter heard (who then were about to binde the Citizens) they instantly ranne to releiue their companion, whose daunger the Marchant intending to eschew, leapt from Bishop, and thinking to recouer his Horse, and firing his eye vpon Throgmorton and Porter, Bishop rising from the grounde and gaining his sworde, ranne the Marchant side-waies cleane through the body, shewing more crueltie in the bloodinesse of his reuenge, then vnnaturall and dishonest couetousnesse to be possessor of the goods to which he could neuer iustly pretend any title.

As soone as the Marchant fell to the grou̇d, Throgmorton and Porter tooke him vp in their armes, wept ouer him most bitterly, curst their births, their fortunes and their vnnaturall wikednesse: neuer leauing to complaine till the valiant Marchant gaue vp the ghost in their armes: the summes they took from these three, were three-score and fifteene pounds: then betaking themselues to their Horses, they ride to prouide for their safeties, but the Citizens whome they had left vnbounde hauing recouered their Horses, whilst they were busied with ỳ Southampton Marchant, had now raised vp the country, in such sort, that before they could either shelter themselues, or by any deuise preuent the danger they were run into, they were taken in Oxfordshire, & so sent to ỳ gaole in Oxford. During the time of their imprisonement in Ox-

ford, Throgmorton and Porter gaue themselues to much penitence, as being willing to pay what they had forfeited to law and authoritie: but Bishop of a harder constitution, laboured his braines continually how to preuent his danger, and in the end partly through the negligence of an ill guard, and partlye through the sufferance which he had got by flatterie, he broake the Gaole and escaped from Orford, but was instantly in a small space, the second time apprehended: the example of whose double euill beeing ioyned with the crueltie of their former offence, and the desperate courses such able bodies, great mindes, and popular affection might worke in a weake prison, they were by the strength of authoritie remooued frō the kinges bench, where they remained till about a day before their arraignment.

These three Gentlemen, Maister Throgmorton Porter, & Bishop, whose birthes and education promised better fruite in the whole course of their liues, hauing cōmitted these three roberies, & what is more hateful to be remēbred, in the last a cruel murther, being imprisoned thus in the common gaole of ỹ kings bench, & hearing there seueral offenders make repetitiō of the hainousnes of their offēces, & the dissolute course of their liues, began now to haue a remēbrance and a remorceful touch of their own: for in this a prison to a mans life may be wel compared with a glasse, which lookt vpon, giues a man to remember the form and beautie, or blemishes & scarres of his owne face, which otherwise happily he should vtterly forget: so a man being imprisoned, & made bedfellowe & chambermate with theeues & murderers (who are the cōmon guestes of such dispised Innes (begins there like a Christian Arithmetician, to number & cast vp the ac-

compt

compt of his whole life past, cõparing his with theirs, which if he finde not to be so foule & lepr̃ous, nor his transgressions so hatefull, he then hath iust cause (not to iustifie himselfe) but to giue God thanks ý he hath liued a subiect in the cummon-wealth after death, to become a Cittizen in heauen, where otherwise being tainted with the guilt of his owne conscience, and the terror of his own sins, he there falles to vnfained & perpetuall repentance, and instede of begging dayly foode for the sustenance of his bodie, he on his knees intreateth heauens mercy to the releefe of his soule, without which for his loose life heere on earth, hee hath lost the ioyes of heauen, & must becom a quenchlesse firebrand of hell, and indeed as these Gentlemen did. For while they there remained, which was from the time of their apprehension, till the day before the Assizes held for Surrey, when they were remooued to the white Lyon, they spent their time not in drinking but in weeping: not in eating but in fasting, not in swearing but in praying, not desiring much for themselues, but, laboured to impart part of that store they had to the releef & comfort of others: punishing their bodie now for the ryots and superfluitie which was past: they remembred now they must die, and began to tremble for feare of what should come to them after death: The inclosed prison put them in minde of their graue: the grates and lockes put them in minde of hell, which depriued them from the ioy of liberty, which they saw others possesse: the tangling of the yrons put them in minde of the chaines wherewith they should be bound in eternall torment, vnles heauēs mercy vnloosed them & the sorrowes & sighing, weeping and mourning of friend for friend, one to another, and euerie man for himselfe, of the howling

terrors, gnashing of teeth, which in hell euery soule shall receiue for the particular offences committed in this life, so that they were now so mortified from what they had bene, they desired not the company of their friends and former acquaintance to comfort them, answering that in earthly men was no comfort for them, but they must like hatefull sinners seeke comfort, by intercession from Heauen: they writ not now to their friends to labour for life, (though they were of great possessions) and some of them of eminent place in this kingdome, but prepared themselues for death, acknowledging that in this life is no felicitie.

Thus though before this time, such grieuous sinners, they were now furnished as euerie christian should be for their graue, & from the white Lyon in Southwark brought to S. Margarets Hill, where the Assizes were held: where they were indited and arraigned for their seuerall offences before committed. To the inditement they pleaded not guiltie, putting their cause to the tryall of God and their countrie, which being a credible Jurie, vpon enquirie, returned their verdit they were found guiltie and deserued death.

Being thus condemned (according to Justice) they were then called by their seuerall names of Throgmorton, Porter and Bishop, late Gentlemen: and demaunded by the Clarke of the peace what they could further say for themselues, or why the sentence of death should not be pronounced against them: when Bishop mildly desired of my Lord that hee might bee heard: which graunted him, he spake thus:

My Lord according to the litterall sence of ỳ Law, & according to our offences, (I speake not to excuse) we haue deserued death: but according to Moses law,

who

who asks but one for one, I beseech your honour to be a mediator to the King our most royall Lord & Maister, whose lost subiect I am, to be mercifull to these Gentlemen: I am the man offended, neither was the intent or act of murther theirs but mine: my thoughts commenced it, this hand finished it, my soule repens it, & this body of mine shall willingly die for it: he hath lost but one subiect, and let him by whom the subiect was lost, appease his wrath, and satisfie the iustice of the law: his gracious mercie may a newe create them, and they being Gentlemen so worthily descended, may liue to do faithfull seruice both to him and his, and grow vp for profitable members in his common-wealth: so shall it be pietie in you my good Lord, to aske, and pittie in his royall Maiestie to graunt: No Chirurgeon makes incision, but where ỹ sore corrupts, nor cuts of the legge for the vse which the arme brings to the body (though both are our liues ministers) but euerie member suffer for his one offence. I am that core that haue corrupted these Gentlemen, let me drawne out: and that bad member which hath infected both their bodies and soules, let me onely cut off: be a meanes my good Lord to preserue them to god, & let me perish for mine owne euill: so in one act shall you expresse the power which you haue, and approue your selfe to be such, of which it is sayd of you in the Psalmes, I say vnto you, ye are Gods on earth, by giuing at one time both iustice and mercie.

These words of his, though it bred compassion in my Lord, ỹ Court, and whole assembly, to pittie their fal, (though not to seek their pardõ) their offences being so hainous, ỹ sentence of death was pronounced against them: so the court breaking vp they were by ỹ Shriefe

conueyed to the white Lyon, as on saterday the 13. of Febr. with foure other who were condemned for seuerall fellonies, and one woman for the murther of her Husband: where how they spent the time till their houre of execution, was thus:

Being returned backe to their house of imprisonment, & committed to their place of lodging, commonly called (as euerie roome in a prison hath his perticuler name) the Knightes ward, they there best owed themselues on what bed soeuer was appointed for them, and indeed rather chusing the ground (a resembling of their graues, then pillow in a prison to comfort their heades) they had now forgot to weepe, being strengthned with a more nobler constancy, the comfort which they expected after the sharpenesse of their deathes: but not forgot to pray, but all the first night euery man particularly spent his words for his owne soules safety, & one for another. The morning being come, they assembled themselues together and demanded each of the others how they found their resolutions abled to encounter with that resistlesse enemie death, with whome they were to enter combate: when all answered they were all full armed with faith, whose cote is of such proofe, it yeelds not nor is toucht with the power of feare: and thus thanking both God and their owne endeuours, if in spight of death, hell, sinne, or the balenesse of a graue, they were thus prepared: when Bishop at last brake out thus.

The

The manner of Biſhops ſpeeches to Throgmorton and Porter his fellowe priſoners.

GEntlemen, let it not I beſeech you be held diſdainefull of you, nor hereafter receiued as impiety amongſt men, that I aſke forgiueneſſe of you, and intreat you to blot from your mindes, the remembrance of your falls, and pardon mee who was the cauſe therof: I here voluntarily cõfeſſe I was the firſt mouuer to theſe bad actions, to which your inclinatiõs gaue furtherance and proceedings, and hath now brought all of vs to bee the ruine of our ſelues, the report of men, and the ſhame to our anceſtors: without which inſtigation of mine, you happily would neuer haue bene ſo looſe to haue practiſed, ſo that I onely haue bin the cauſe of your infamy, the priſoner of your better parts, and the deſtruction of your bodies, and your ſelues, but yeelding miniſters to my diueliſh intendments: then ſince to forgiue is an oblation in our prayers as needfull as to be forgiuen, I tenderly aſke it you, ſo ſhall you diſburden your ſelues of ſome waight which happily is yet troubleſome vnto you and prepare me an eaſie and comfortable way in my iourney toward Heauen.

As Biſhop would haue proceeded further, Throgmorton & Porter at once interrupted him, anſwering that if there were cauſe of ſatiſfaction to be made betwixt him and their conſciences, he had it to his full requeſt: but whereas hee accompted himſelfe the meanes of their diſtructions, they intreated him not to wrong his memory nor the ſmall time they had

had to spend together, so much acknowledging withall that through their owne dispositions (neglecting the benefit of their education through the lacke of grace) they had before their acquaintance with him, deserued the same, which now the law had iustly inflicted vpon them: when all imbracing together with this and such other conference, they spent away Saterday night vntill Sunday morning.

How they spent the time on Sunday before their execution.

SUnday being, and they expecting their execution, should haue bin on ỹ Munday: the morning they spent priuatly in prayer one with the other vntill one or two of the clocke in the after noone, when remembring there were other in the prison whose states were as wretched as theirs, and whome the lawe had likewise taken holde of, they desired of the keeper they might haue the company of those their fellow prisoners, which shortly were to suffer death with them, (which leaue being granted) they began this Christian exercise, namely to rehearse certaine prayers of repentance & intercession to heauen for forgiuenesse of their sins, which Bishop reade out of a written coppie and all the rest vppon their knees repeated after him, which prayer as I was credibly informed Bishop during the time of his imprisonment had gathered to the head for the comfort of his owne soule, & did now freely impart as in generall to all, which with such humblenes and feruencie was performed,

the

their words being of force, and their sacrifice in such good order, that they drew teares from the beholders. Bishop reading, Throgmorton and Porter comfor-
fellow prisonners) to resist the temptations of Sathan,
ting and incouraging the other weake soulders (their
who was now a busie enemie to their besiedged soules, with cariage to beare vp the standard of their faith: with patience to suffer what the lawe and their owne desarts had brought vpon them, by prayer and repentance, to make smoothe their way to salvation, and to finish their whole course by willingly yeeldingt hemselues vp to death.

Where was to be noted, a singular charitie in these three Gentlemen: beholde the marke of a true Christian: in summe, the perfit figure of humblenesse: their charity of imparting to the needie, their christianitie in labouring for their Maister, whose blood was shed for them: their humblenes', that these Gentlemen before their fall, of such courage and faire descent, despised not now to impart their free counsels and wholesome instructions euento the poorest and meanest: which done, they began their prayer againe, the forme of which prayer was thus.

Biſhop, Throgmorton, and *Porters* prayer, both during the time of their *impriſonment, and at their Execution*, vttered there onely by the mouth of Throgmorton.

O My moſte Soueraigne Lord and ſauiour Ieſus Chriſt, lamp of light and truth: I miſerable wretch, moſt humbly beſeech thee to with-draw and keepe my minde from wandring thoughts and diſtractions: let not the fear of death, which for my ſins I am to ſuffer, affright me, but infuſe in me thy holy ſpirit to comfort mee. Arife oh Lord and helpe vs, and for thy holy names ſake deliuer vs. O Lord forgiue vs our treſpaſſes that we haue done againſt thee, againſt our neighbors, or againſt our ſelues: O ſuffer vs not Lord to be led into temptation of the world, the fleſh nor the Deuill, but let thy gratious mercie, and an hoaſt of holy Angells defend vs. O Lord deliuer vs from all euill, that is preſent, that is paſt, or through the creatures of our fraile fleſh that is to come: with open eares Lord heare the groanings of thoſe who vnder the burthen of ſinne and infirmitie crieth vnto thee! looſe the bandes and ſhackles of iniquitie, wherwith I haue bound my ſelfe, and out of the darke priſon

of

of wickednesse, wherein I did runne and captiuate my selfe: deliuer my sinful soule: as thou art our skilfulst Phisitian, and best knowes our diseases, take mee, and euerie one of vs to thy cure. O Sonne of God, my creator, Redeemer, and sanctifier, in thy vnspeakable loue remaine in my soule for euer, that I may inioy & ioy in thy countenance thou that leadst the Israelits (thy seruants) ouer the red Sea, and deliueredst them from the bondage of Pharao and his cruell ministers, discharging mee of the greeuous weight of my sinnes, wherwith my soule is so heauily laden: thou that defendedst Daniel in the Lyons Den, defend me, thou that pardonest Dauids vnspeakeable sins, be mercifull vnto me thou Sonne of God, Sonne of the virgin Marie, and Sauiour of the world, on whome onely is my Saluation, by whom I may become to be an Angell in heauen, and without whose mercie am a deuill in hell, looke gratiouslie vpon me: wash me (O Lord) whose iniquities are as red as blood, and I shall appeare before thy almightie Throane as white as Snow. Lord deliuer mee now, and in the houre of my death, from all the malitious temptatations of the olde Serpent, my enemie, adopt mee heere thy Subiect below, that I may become thy seruant aboue, and liue with thee, and raigne with thee in those ioyes which are euer during, when with the Father and the holy Ghoast, thou euer liuest and raignest world without end. Amen.

Hauing thus finished their prayers, and one Margaret Ferneseed, which, that assises also condemned for the murther of her husband being absent, to speake with some of her friends who came to visit her, and comming

comming into the roome as they were all new risen from their knees, when they taking note of her comming and perceiuing she had ben absent from their deuotion, they of their owne accord offered themselues (for her soules health) to begin again their former exercise, which she accepting thankfully, they proceeded to their prayers againe, and so continued till the time of execution, which was deferred from Saterday the xvi. of Februarie vntill the Frayday following which was the six and twenty day: when about two a clocke in the after-noone by the Shrieffes of Surrey, they were conueyed from the white Lyon in Southwarke to S. Thomas of Watrings, Throgmorton and Porter (being as before) apparelled like brothers, and with them their compartener Bishop: all which being come to their place of execution, yeilding willingly their bodies to death and the power of the law, which their owne deserts had deseruedly brought vppon them, they were very comfortablie instructed by a reuerend diuine apointed for that purpose. That as they had now disposed of their bodies, so they should in that needfull houre prouyde for the safetie of their soules, which they resolued him had bene their whole christian course during the time of their apprehension: but Bishop began againe to to deliuer, that he was yet troubled in conscience for these Gentlemen Throgmorton and Porter, for there hee publikely confest he was the meanes drue them to the robbery, and the onely man commited the murther, yet in this he thanked God & confest that he went comforted to graue, that no thought or intent of his was guiltie or defiled with the blood which his hād had vnfortunatly shed, but what hapned accidentally: so offering againe to aske forgiuenes of the other two, they desired

sired that their deaths might now be no trouble to him, nor the remembrance thereof a barre betwixt him and heauen, since before ỳ they had fully satisfied him in the prison: whereupon being againe vrged by the Preacher to remember how nere they were to their graues, and their cogitations ought onely to be fixed on the time present, and to vtterly to forget what had bene past, they thanked him for his company and charitable assistance, and intreated him and that whole assembly, which were a multitude of people, as haue bene seldome seene at any execution before this, how they had prepared thẽselues: & here vpon Throgmorton began to deliuer the aforesaid prayer, with ful voice, and much deuotion, and the rest seconding him both in that and other prayes of their owne, that the Preacher was fully satisfied, they dyed ỳ true seruants of their captaine Iesus Christ, & so satisfied the people, which drew ioyfull thoughs & sorowfull teares from al the beholders, ioyful in that by repentance they were come back, and no doubt through Christes mercie, receiued into the field of grace, from which they had strayed, & yet sorowfull that their bad liues past, brought them to such shamefull ends. Their prayer being finished, one imbracing and comforting the other, Throgmorton requested al the beholders to ioyne with him in the Lords prayer, which they did, desiring God to send his holy Angels now in that last minute, to defend and guard them: then suffered execution.

And Throgmorton and Porter being carried from that place, were buried both in one graue in Saint Georges Church-yard in South-warke.

FINIS.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA